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ABSTRACT

Over the past decade, public universities' expenditures for research and public service activities have increased faster than overall expenditures. This report presents information on direct expenditures for instruction, research, and public service at Illinois public universities during fiscal year 1992 and compares these findings to measures of related activities as suggested by the productivity guidelines issued in 1992. Data tables present the following: (1) fiscal year 1992 expenditures for instruction, departmental and organized research, and public service by each public university campus; (2) expenditures in each of these three categories as a percent of total state funded expenditures; (3) amounts spent on research by institution; (4) public university expenditures for doctoral instruction and organized research activities by institution; and (5) public university expenditures for public service by institution. The data suggest that public universities have allocated an increasing proportion of budgets to research and public service activities. Suggestions are made for realigning priorities that are consistent with institutional missions, to improve the productivity of each of these areas, and to reinvest resources into instructional programs, particularly undergraduate education. (GLR)

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

ED 366 286

RESEARCH AND PUBLIC SERVICE AT ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

In addition to offering instruction at the undergraduate, graduate and professional levels, faculty of public universities provide public services and engage in scholarship and research. The relative priority among these three functions varies among campuses depending on institutional mission. The differentiation of missions with respect to instruction, research, and public service provide the state with an important dimension of diversity. However, over the past decade, public universities' expenditures for research and public service activities have increased faster than overall expenditures, especially those for undergraduate instruction. The relative priority that each public university places on these primary functions and improvement of quality and productivity are critical issues for Illinois higher education.

In May 1992, the Board of Higher Education received a set of guidelines for productivity improvements in Illinois higher education including research and public service. Those guidelines call upon institutions to examine research and public service efforts in relation to need, demand, quality, and centrality to mission. This report presents recent direct expenditures for instruction, research, and public service at public universities and compares them to measures of related activities as suggested by the productivity guidelines.

The Board of Higher Education gathers information about public university expenditures by function in the annual Resource Allocation and Management Program (RAMP) and in the annual Cost Study. Both RAMP and the Cost Study differentiate between departmental research and organized research. Departmental research includes those research activities specifically assigned to a faculty member by the head of a department or a departmental research committee. Such activities may contribute to the professional development of a faculty member and may lead to publication or other scholarly recognition. All research effort assigned at the departmental level is considered departmental research with the exception of released time contributed by the institution required by the terms of an externally funded research grant.

Activities that are intended to produce one or more specific research outcomes are classified as organized research. This category includes both those activities that are carried out with institutional funds and those carried out under terms of agreement with agencies external to the institution. Organized research may be carried out by organized units such as research centers and institutes, experimental stations, laboratory schools, or may be carried out on an individual or project basis. Research activities carried out on an individual or project basis usually result from a specific institutional research goal with a grant award made on a competitive basis.

Public service activities are intended to make available to the public the unique resources and capabilities of the institution for the specific purpose of responding to a community need or solving a community problem. These activities may include non-degree instructional programs classified as community education and consulting activities performed by the faculty or other representatives of the university community and specifically assigned by a department head, dean, vice-president, or president. Other activities classified as public service include cooperative extension services and public broadcasting services.

Table 1 presents fiscal year 1992 expenditures for instruction, departmental and organized research, and public service by each public university campus and Table 2 shows those expenditures

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as a percent of total state funded expenditures. In fiscal year 1992, public universities spent $698.5 million from state appropriated funds for the primary functions of instruction, research, and public service--a little over half of their total expenditures of state funds. On average, instruction accounted for more than one-third of all expenditures, while the two research functions represented 10.8 percent of all expenditures, and public service 4.8 percent.

The data in Table 1 portray the difference in size and missions among public university systems and campuses. For example, half of the fiscal year 1992 primary functions expenditures were by the University of Illinois. The Board of Governors, Board of Regents, and Southern Illinois University each accounted for about one-sixth of these expenditures. The University of Illinois accounted for an even higher proportion, 62 percent, of both research and public service expenditures which is consistent with its comprehensive research mission and public service obligations.

Tables 1 and 2 also show patterns of expenditures that may not be consistent with institutional missions. For example, Eastern Illinois University spent almost twice as much for research in fiscal year 1992 as did any other Board of Governors institution, and Northern Illinois University and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale also devoted a higher proportion of funds for research than the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Another perspective on the relative priority for research is the extent to which its products are in demand. One measure of that demand is the extent to which outside organizations and agencies are willing to support research activities. Table 3 reports that public universities spent $291.5 million from non-state sources in fiscal year 1992 for research activities and spent an average of $2.02 in non-state funds for research for every dollar spent from state appropriations. Eighty-five percent of the external funds were expended by the University of Illinois at an average rate of $2.79 in external funds per dollar of state appropriated expenditure. The rates for all three other governing systems were significantly lower. On average, for every state-appropriated dollar spent for research in fiscal year 1992, the Board of Governors institutions attracted 26 cents in external funds, the Board of Regents attracted 69 cents, and Southern Illinois University attracted $1.01. Among the universities with significant research expenditures, Northern Illinois University had the lowest ratio of external to state support for research attracting only 47 cents in external funds for each dollar in state support.

A comprehensive graduate instructional mission, especially at the doctoral level, also is related to the level of research activity. Table 4 compares public university expenditures for doctoral instruction and organized research activities. Again, Table 4 documents the comprehensive doctoral-level instructional mission of the University of Illinois which accounts for 82 percent of total state expenditures at public universities at this level. The University of Illinois also accounts for two-thirds of all organized research expenditures. On average, the public universities expended 78 cents for doctoral-level instruction for each dollar spent on organized research. Among institutions with at least $1.0 million in doctoral instruction, Northern Illinois University had the lowest ratio, spending only 39 cents for doctoral-level instruction for each dollar spent for organized research.

As was the case for research, the University of Illinois accounts for the majority (about 60 percent) of the $65 million in state appropriated funds expended on public service activities. As Table 2 shows, public universities allocated 4.8 percent of total state funds for public service, ranging from a low of 2.3 percent at Eastern Illinois university to a high of 11.7 percent at the University of Illinois Central Administration. Certain public service activities such as the Illinois Fire Services Institute are allocated to the University of Illinois Central Administration. A large proportion of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign expenditures is for support for the Cooperative Extension Service. Among campuses, Sangamon State University devotes the highest proportion of its budget (7.3 percent) to public service activities.

Expenditures for public service should also be related to institutional mission. For example, Sangamon State University was founded with a public affairs orientation, and the University of

Illinois, with the Cooperative Extension Service and University Hospital, also has a significant public service role.

The demand for public services is another dimension of the priority of this activity. Table 5 presents both state and non-state expenditures for public service activities in fiscal year 1992. On average, public universities expended $2.24 in external funds for public service activities for each state-appropriated dollar (compared to $2.02 for research activities). Eastern Illinois University, which serves as the fiscal agent for a variety of state grants and, therefore, shows these grants as expenditures, had the highest ratio of non-state to state support. Sangamon State University also showed a high ratio at $3.76 while Governors State University expended only 47 cents for each state dollar devoted to public service activities.

The quality of research and public service activities is another criteria in the productivity guidelines that public universities and the Board of Higher Education must use in assessing the priority of research and public service activity. The comprehensive program review process of the public universities and the Board of Higher Education focuses on research and public service activities through the review of separately organized research and public service centers and institutes. The results of these program reviews should be an important consideration in focusing research and public service priorities and improving productivity in these areas.

In conclusion, throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s public universities have allocated an increasing proportion of their budgets to research and public service activities. The information presented in this report provides campuses and the Board of Higher Education with some perspective on the relative priority of these activities and their relation to criteria suggested in the productivity guidelines. The data also suggest that opportunities continue to exist to realign priorities that are consistent with institutional missions, to improve the productivity of each of these areas and to reinvest resources into instructional programs, particularly undergraduate education. Public universities should reexamine their research and public service priorities in the coming months and identify productivity and quality improvements that can be made in the areas of research and public service. The Board of Higher Education staff will continue to examine the priority and productivity of these areas from a state-level perspective and identify opportunities for future productivity improvements and reinvestment opportunities.

Table 1

PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES' FISCAL YEAR 1992 EXPENDITURES FROM STATE APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR INSTRUCTION, RESEARCH, AND PUBLIC SERVICE

(in thousands of dollars)

	Instruction	Research			Public Service	Total Primary Functions
		Departmental	Organized	Subtotal		
Board of Governors	$ 91,127.2	$ 5,784.0	$ 2,390.1	$ 8,174.1	$ 6,233.3	$ 105,534.6
Chicago State University	12,848.3	682.9	237.5	920.4	876.3	14,645.0
Eastern Illinois University	21,015.0	2,647.6	463.2	3,110.8	1,157.6	25,283.4
Governors State University	9,269.3	641.7	236.8	878.5	990.6	11,138.4
Northeastern Illinois University	16,656.4	1,023.5	545.8	1,569.3	1,649.3	19,875.0
Western Illinois University	31,338.2	788.3	906.8	1,695.1	1,559.5	34,592.8
Board of Regents	88,171.0	13,699.0	8,900.2	22,599.2	9,482.0	120,252.2
Illinois State University	38,902.4	4,794.4	2,655.2	7,449.6	3,986.1	50,338.1
Northern Illinois University	40,543.3	8,904.6	6,037.2	14,941.8	3,933.4	59,418.5
Sangamon State University	8,725.3	-0-	207.8	207.8	1,562.5	10,495.6
Southern Illinois University	89,105.5	14,779.3	9,869.3	24,648.6	8,967.6	122,721.7
Carbondale	67,860.1	12,202.0	9,154.6	21,356.6	5,851.7	95,068.4
Edwardsville	21,245.4	2,577.3	714.7	3,292.0	3,115.9	27,653.3
University of Illinois	220,489.1	44,706.8	44,455.5	89,162.3	40,296.2	349,947.6
Chicago	98,756.5	17,680.0	11,968.9	29,648.9	13,984.6	142,390.0
Urbana-Champaign	121,732.6	27,026.8	31,571.7	58,598.5	22,303.0	202,634.1
Central Administration	-0-	-0-	914.9	914.9	4,008.6	4,923.5
Total	$ 488,892.8	$ 78,969.1	$ 65,615.1	$ 144,584.2	$ 64,979.1	$ 698,456.1

Source: Public Universities' Resource Allocation and Management Program (RAMP)

Table 2

PERCENT OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES' FISCAL YEAR 1992 TOTAL EXPENDITURES
FROM STATE APPROPRIATED FUNDS
FOR INSTRUC TION, RESEARCH, AND PUBLIC SERVICE

(in thousands of dollars)

	Instruction	Research			Public Service	Total Primary Functions
		Departmental	Organized	Subtotal		
Board of Governors	43.1 %	2.7 %	1.1 %	3.9 %	2.9 %	49.9 %
Chicago State University	39.3	2.1	0.7	2.8	2.7	44.8
Eastern Illinois University	41.0	5.2	0.9	6.1	2.3	49.4
Governors State University	39.5	2.7	1.0	3.7	4.2	47.5
Northeastern Illinois University	38.8	2.4	1.3	3.7	3.8	46.3
Western Illinois University	51.1	1.3	1.5	2.8	2.5	56.4
Board of Regents	37.3	5.8	3.8	9.6	4.0	50.9
Illinois State University	40.4	5.0	2.8	7.7	4.1	52.2
Northern Illinois University	34.2	7.5	5.1	12.6	3.3	50.2
Sangamon State University	40.9	-0-	1.0	1.0	7.3	49.2
Southern Illinois University	40.3	6.7	4.5	11.2	4.1	55.5
Carbondale	43.4	7.8	5.9	13.7	3.7	60.8
Edwardsville	32.8	4.0	1.1	5.1	4.8	42.7
University of Illinois	32.8	6.6	6.6	13.3	6.0	52.0
Chicago	32.0	5.7	3.9	9.6	4.5	46.1
Urbana – Champaign	37.0	8.2	9.6	17.8	6.8	61.5
Central Administration	-0-	-0-	2.7	2.7	11.7	14.3
Total	36.4 %	5.9 %	4.9 %	10.8 %	4.8 %	52.1 %

Source: Public Universities' Resource Allocation and Management Program (RAMP)

Table 3

PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES' FISCAL YEAR 1992 STATE AND NON-STATE EXPENDITURES FOR RESEARCH

(in thousands of dollars)

	State Appropriated Funds			Non-State Support for Research	Ratio of Non-State to State Support
	Departmental Research	Organized Research	Subtotal		
Board of Governors	$ 5,784.0	$ 2,390.1	$ 8,174.1	$ 2,111.5	$ 0.26
Chicago State University	682.9	237.5	920.4	1,033.4	1.12
Eastern Illinois University	2,647.6	463.2	3,110.8	302.9	0.10
Governors State University	641.7	236.8	878.5	68.0	0.08
Northeastern Illinois University	1,023.5	545.8	1,569.3	93.3	0.06
Western Illinois University	788.3	906.8	1,695.1	613.9	0.36
Board of Regents	13,699.0	8,900.2	22,599.2	15,553.8	0.69
Illinois State University	4,794.4	2,655.2	7,449.6	8,153.8	1.09
Northern Illinois University	8,904.6	6,037.2	14,941.8	7,015.4	0.47
Sangamon State University	-0-	207.8	207.8	384.6	1.85
Southern Illinois University	14,779.3	9,869.3	24,648.6	24,853.5	1.01
Carbondale	12,202.0	9,154.6	21,356.6	23,081.4	1.08
Edwardsville	2,577.3	714.7	3,292.0	1,772.1	0.54
University of Illinois	44,706.8	44,455.5	89,162.3	249,011.7	2.79
Chicago	17,680.0	11,968.9	29,648.9	77,734.3	2.62
Urbana-Champaign	27,026.8	31,571.7	58,598.5	169,672.7	2.90
Central Administration	-0-	914.9	914.9	1,604.6	1.75
Total	$ 78,969.1	$ 65,615.1	$ 144,584.2	$ 291,530.5	$ 2.02

Source: Public Universities' Resource Allocation and Management Program (RAMP)

Table 4

PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES' FISCAL YEAR 1992 EXPENDITURES FROM STATE APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR DOCTORAL LEVEL INSTRUCTION AND ORGANIZED RESEARCH

(in thousands of dollars)	Doctoral Instruction	Organized Research	Ratio of Doctoral Level Instruction to Organized Research
Board of Governors	–0–	$ 2,390.1	NA
Chicago State University	–0–	237.5	NA
Eastern Illinois University	–0–	463.2	NA
Governors State University	–0–	236.8	NA
Northeastern Illinois University	–0–	545.8	NA
Western Illinois University	–0–	906.8	NA
Board of Regents	$ 3,729.0	8,900.2	$0.42
Illinois State University	1,352.0	2,655.2	0.51
Northern Illinois University	2,377.0	6,037.2	0.39
Sangamon State University	–0–	207.8	NA
Southern Illinois University	5,668.5	9,869.3	0.57
Carbondale	5,515.6	9,154.6	0.60
Edwardsville	152.9	714.7	0.21
University of Illinois	42,067.0	44,455.5	0.95
Chicago	12,622.2	11,968.9	1.05
Urbana–Champaign	29,444.8	31,571.7	0.93
Central Administration	–0–	914.9	NA
Total	$ 51,464.5	$ 65,615.1	$0.78

Source: Public Universities' Resource Allocation and Management Program (RAMP)

Table 5

PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES' FISCAL YEAR 1992 STATE AND NON-STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

(in thousands of dollars)

	Public Service	Non-State Support for Public Service	Ratio of Non-State to State Support
Board of Governors	$ 6,233.3	$ 14,394.0	$ 2.31
Chicago State University	876.3	1,164.2	1.33
Eastern Illinois University	1,157.6	5,790.9	5.00
Governors State University	990.6	470.1	0.47
Northeastern Illinois University	1,649.3	1,922.0	1.17
Western Illinois University	1,559.5	5,046.8	3.24
Board of Regents	9,482.0	17,260.6	1.82
Illinois State University	3,986.1	4,434.3	1.11
Northern Illinois University	3,933.4	6,947.2	1.77
Sangamon State University	1,562.5	5,879.1	3.76
Southern Illinois University	8,967.6	22,398.1	2.50
Carbondale	5,851.7	13,152.6	2.25
Edwardsville	3,115.9	9,245.5	2.97
University of Illinois	40,296.2	91,470.0	2.27
Chicago	13,984.6	34,839.1	2.49
Urbana-Champaign	22,303.0	52,466.2	2.35
Central Administration	4,008.6	4,164.8	1.04
Total	$ 64,979.1	$ 145,522.8	$ 2.24

Source: Public Universities' Resource Allocation and Management Program (RAMP)